

into work. Pursuing dollars on the links or in the city are essentially the same, and the man seeking pleasure after business hours finds himself doing just what he has been doing in his office or store."

WHY I AM GOING TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

By John P. White,

President of the United Mine Workers
of America.

For every workingman and woman the paramount issue in this campaign is the right of wage earners to organize and act together for their own protection and advancement.

Every big corporation and labor exploiter in the country intent on defeating organization and keeping employees submissive and defenseless is working might and main for the election of Hughes. They know that he concurred in the infamous Danbury hatters' decision, and they count on him to repeat his performance whenever the issue of the right to organize comes before him. They know that he declares the democratic legislation of the last four years must be undone.

The Clayton act establishes the freedom of labor so far as it can be established by congress. But the fight has only begun. Both Hughes and Roosevelt have shown that they are not in sympathy with the purposes of that act. Roosevelt while president violently assailed a similar measure and the labor men who sponsored it. He could not tolerate any limitation on the power of judges to send working men to jail for long terms without trials for striking and thus interfering with the "right" of an unfair employer to do business.

Recently the United States circuit court of appeals handed down a decision at St. Paul intimating that in the belief of these judges a strike may be a conspiracy in restraint of trade, regardless of the Clayton act. The United States supreme court has

yet to pass on labor's bill of rights, and there was never a time when labor had greater need of public officials at Washington who will give more than lip service to the ideals of freedom and democracy.

When Confidential Agent Bowers, in charge of the Rockefeller mining interests in Colorado, wrote his chief in 1913: "Now for 1916 and the campaign for the open shop," he foresaw what has come to pass. From New York to San Francisco the powerful interests hostile to labor's emancipation have marshaled their forces for a smashing drive, on both the industrial and the political field, against the right of wage earners to organize.

Under the circumstances, with the issue clearly and sharply drawn, the wage earner who does not see his duty clear before him must be blind indeed, both to his own interests and to the interests of human freedom.

ALL 'ROUND TOWN!

"Universal REQUIRED service" is the way to say it, according to Harry Pratt Judson, prexy of the U. of C.

"Universal OBLIGATORY service" is the way Roosevelt puts it.

"Universal COMPULSORY service" is the way Henry Ford puts it.

As a free American citizen you take your choice.

You can be required, obliged or compelled—all the same thing.

It means you have no chance to say yes or no to it.

Whether it is a good thing or not is one of the big questions to be thrashed out by this nation.

It got a bad start in Chicago by staging Robert Bacon of New York as chief speaker and wise guy. As first adjutant and executive secretary to J. P. Morgan in the organization of the U. S. Steel Co., Bacon smells of the munitions business and the patriotism that peddles profits to itself while working its employees 12 hours a day.